

VOL. XXXVII. NO. 11,304.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

THE HOSTILE ARMIES IN MOVEMENT.
THE TURKS AGAIN DEFEATED BY THE MONTENEGRINS.

The Russians are concentrating at Simnitsa, but the Danube at that place is still swollen. Their forces continue to display great activity at that and other points in the section bounded by the Rivers Aluta and Vede. The Montenegrins have defeated the Turks in a desperate battle near Spuz.

IMPORTANT BATTLE IN ARMENIA.

THE TURKS DEFEATED—MUKHTAR PASHA IN A CRITICAL POSITION.

LONDON, Thursday, June 21, 1877.
The Daily Telegraph's special from Delibab (on the road from Bayazid to Erzerum) confirms the report that the Turks suffered a severe defeat in Saturday's battle. The engagement commenced at 6 in the morning and lasted till noon.

The Turks were outflanked by the Russian artillery, and their discomfiture was completed by a cavalry charge on both sides.

The Turks fought with great heroism, but their ammunition failed. They were overwhelmed by an artillery fire directed from a position which took their whole front. The Turks lost 350 prisoners and 1,000 killed and wounded.

Mukhtar Pasha is still in a critical position at Khoren Daze. Two British attaches who were watching the operations were in considerable danger.

Sir Arnold Kemble was chased by the Cossacks, who magnified he was in command of the Turks, and Capt. Norman was slightly hurt by the splinter of a shell.

THE MONTENEGRIN WAR.

THE MONTENEGRIN LEADER INCOMPETENT—THE ARMY IN DISORDER.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 20, 1877.

A dispatch from Ostrook says the opinion in the Montenegrin army is very strong against Vukobrat, the leader to whom the defense of the Duga Pass was intrusted. He is charged with utter incapacity. Some battalions received no orders whatever, and after the retreat from Krstace all cohesion of the army seemed lost.

THE TURKS DEFEATED NEAR SPUZ.

LONDON, Thursday, June 21, 1877.

Reuter's telegram, dated Cetinje, June 20, says: "The Montenegrins state that they defeated the Turks to-day in a sanguinary battle near Spuz." [This place is on the southern frontier of Montenegro. The military operations there are unconnected with the fighting in the Duga Pass or near Nisic.]

THE DANUBIAN ARMY.

THE DANUBE STILL GREATLY SWOLLEN—RUSSIAN AND TURKISH TROOPS MOVING.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 20, 1877.

From the Danubian seat of war, various correspondents report considerable activity on the part of the Russians in the section of country bounded on the east and west by the rivers Vede and Aluta respectively. They are concentrating at Simnitsa, but the river immediately opposite that place has greatly overflowed its banks.

The prevalent opinion still seems to point to Nikopolis as the crossing place. The Turks on their side of the river are also moving troops actively.

An outrage upon a German subject is reported from Romania. The victim, whose name is Henoch, is a merchant of Berlin. Being an accidental acquaintance of Krant, the Hessian nobleman and alleged spy, reported recently to have been executed, he was seized at Bucharest, imprisoned for 12 days, and treated with the greatest indignity and cruelty. Herr Henoch has appealed in strong terms to the German Chancellor for justice.

BERLIN, Wednesday, June 20, 1877.

The Provincial Correspondence, reviewing the course of the war, says: "The presence of the Czar at Ploesti has done much to restrain Serbia's disposition to participate in the war, and further complications have thus been avoided." This is regarded as a very reassuring official statement.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 20, 1877.

A Berlin dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The loan caused by Mendelssohn & Co. for the loan to Russia have caused serious disappointment at St. Petersburg. The Russian Minister of Finance is much engaged for agreeing to them. The transaction is reported to have provoked the Czar's personal displeasure."

A GREAT GUN PURCHASED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, June 20, 1877.

The Russian Government has purchased the monster Krupp gun which was made for the Philadelphian Exhibition. The destination of the weapon is unknown, but there is talk of placing it upon some vessel at Nikolai and using it against the Turkish ironclads in the Black Sea.

BRITISH SPECULATORS DISTURBED.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 20, 1877.

The Stock Exchange, which was stagnant, has been somewhat disquieted since the recirculation of a story to the effect that the Government is about to ask Parliament for £5,000,000 for war expenses. The rumor originated in Paris.

WAR SCENES AND TOPICS.

THE TURKISH LIBERAL IN LONDON.

Midhat Pasha is leading a quiet life in London. He receives visitors till 1 o'clock, takes a drive in the afternoon, dines at 7, and retires early. He sits on the balcony of his hotel at Blackfriars and watches the crowds that frequent the embankment. Four months ago this distinguished hero thought he was the strongest man in the Ottoman Empire. He had counselled the Sultan to reject the demands of the six great Powers of Europe, and had forced him to promulgate a new constitution by a blow of the Sultan's. He has travelled from Naples to Paris and London as a simple tourist, anxious to see the great capitals of civilization and to escape observation. A correspondent of The London Times, who has had a long talk with him, says that he speaks of the promulgation of the Turkish Constitution as the greatest achievement of his life. He is convinced that a national sentiment has shown itself in Turkey, not a sentiment in which Mussulmans only partake, but one common to Christians and Mussulmans. The promulgation of the Constitution coincided, he says, with the Conference, but it was not inspired by that meeting. It was not a sudden thought; he had been expected of maintaining liberal ideas for five or six years, and on that account had been sent away from Constantinople several times. The Constitution, he says, is the result of his life's work, and what he could not be recalled. The great Turkish Liberal seemed to have forgotten that the Grand Council had cut out of his draft of the Constitution many of its most liberal provisions.

A PRINCE IN THE RANKS.

Prince Tseretoff, second secretary of the Russian Embassy at Constantinople, who accompanied Gen. Ignatieff on his trip to England, has resigned his situation in the diplomatic corps and volunteered for the war as a common soldier. He is now serving on outpost duty along the Danube as a cavalryman in the dragoons, and is so unobtrusive and round-skinned that a correspondent of The London Times has told him that he looks like a better horse than a man. Prince Tseretoff, however, finds it pretty hard work to keep his arms and accoutrements clean; and to get on and off his horse, which, in addition to himself, carries behind the saddle, part of a tent, a sack of oats, a blanket, a frying pan, a tea-kettle, and a large bundle of hay, together with various other things that are considered useful in a soldier's life. He has been under fire three or four times already, and has been over the Danube once on a reconnaissance expedition. When he reached Kischineff in his private uniform he nearly started to death. According to the regulations a soldier could not go into a restaurant, cafe, club, or any public place where he would be likely to meet an officer. The Prince had not joined his regiment, and was not drawing rations, and he could not get anything to eat in any public resort. He went wandering about the streets, like a Com-

THE WAR IN IDAHO.

REPULSE OF THE TROOPS.

CAPT. THIELER AND TWENTY-SEVEN SOLDIERS KILLED—INDIANS CHASING THE FLEEING SOLDIERS—COWARDICE OF THE INDIAN ALLIES—MASSACRE ON SALMON RIVER.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—A press dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says The Oregonian has received the following special dispatch:—

MOUNT IDAHO, June 16—8 p. m.

There is sad news to-night from Florence, from Salmon River. The killed so far known are "Dick" Delhne, Henry Eifers, Robert Bland, Henry Strawbridge, Henry Mason, C. H. Brown, Jack Maunel, Samuel Benedict, James Baker, "Pat" Bruce, Victor Onda, and Joseph Onda. The mortally wounded—William George, the wounded—L. Day, George Moon, and Mrs. Madra. So far as reported no women and children were killed on the Salmon River. John Chamberlain and child were also killed.

Troops arrived here to-night. Indians left this afternoon intending to cross the Salmon. They will probably go toward Willow Valley and commit depredations. They have a large band of horses belonging to the people here. They will doubtless be pursued by the settlers. Chief Joseph and other renegades that compose the band.

LATER.—June 19, 9 a. m.—Commanding officer at Fort Lapwai, Col. Perry, with his command and some volunteers engaged the Indians at White Bird about daylight. They were fighting about three hours, and were repulsed with heavy loss of men and horses. Some of the men who have returned estimate the loss in killed and wounded at sixty men.

Since writing the above Col. Perry has come in safe, but we hear Capt. Weller and Capt. Trimble are both missing, and are supposed to have been killed. The people here have a good deal of fear of the town.

LATER.—JUNE 18.—Williams, who brought these letters to Lewiston, says he was a scout in the fight. The engagement took place at the foot of White Bird Canyon, instead of at the head. Upon the first fire the Indians broke ranks and retreated. The officers could not rally them and make them face the fire. The Indians pursued them about sixteen miles, firing upon them constantly. He states that the Indians have better guns than the troops, and their aim was deadly.

From the first attack there were about 125 Indians in pursuit of the troops, all well mounted. After the fight the Indians held a grand war dance on the prairie. He says he and Kinford, another scout, who brought dispatches from Col. Perry to post, when off the road about five miles north of the Board House, were attacked by five Indians just as the moon was going down. They retreated behind some sheltering rocks, Kinford strengthening their position and firing 75 shots with his Henry rifle. The Indians then withdrew and the scouts came on without further molestation.

We have before us Gen. Howard's dispatch to Col. Wood, dated June 18, 11 a. m., giving the number of Col. Perry's command who have been killed. Killed and wounded number 27, including Capt. Thielier.

A letter from Father Cataldo, Roman Catholic priest, reports that the Indians are on Hungnam's Creek and quiet at present, although many Nez Percés and Palouses are there.

This morning the steamer Almok arrived at Lewiston with 75 more soldiers, who proceeded to garrison at Lapwai, and will leave this evening for the scene of action. Volunteers have arrived from Columbia County, and more are on their way hither.

The settlers in Paradise Valley are stockaded, and have sent to Lewiston for arms and ammunition. The Genesee Valley settlers are all here with their families. We feel that we are in no danger from the Indians.

A letter from the recent victory of the Indians will be on those now friendly reminds to be seen.

The latest news from Gen. Howard received at headquarters here states that Capt. Thielier of the 21st Regiment was killed at Mount Idaho on the 17th inst. No other casualties are reported thus far.

Gen. Howard is collecting force enough to make sure work before pushing toward the final Indian position. The country about the scene of operations is reported to be very difficult of access, with the roughest roads possible and trails single, steep, and through very deep canyons.

As far as can be learned, the troops on route to Lewiston are as follows: First Cavalry—Company D, 54 men; Company E, 52; Company F, 56; Company G, 66; Company A, 62; Company C, 61. Fourth Artillery—Company A, 25 men; Company B, 24; Company E, 25; Company G, 24; Company H, 21. Cavalry—Company B, 29; Company C, 24 men; Company E, 28; Company B, 29; Company D, 23.

There are at Lewiston and Lapwai, Companies E, D, L, and F of the 1st Cavalry, aggregating 247 men; and Companies D, I, and G of the 21st Infantry, aggregating 88 men.

CAUSES OF THE OUTBREAK.

TREATY OBLIGATIONS VIOLATED BY WHITE SETTLERS—JOSEPH'S AVESION TO RESERVATION LIMITS—HISTORY OF NEGOTIATIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Reports and correspondence on the war in the Indian West have abundant light upon the causes of the Indian war in Idaho. It is the old story of aggression by the whites on lands which the savages believed to be by right their hunting grounds; of unsavory efforts by the Government to induce roving bands to live upon a reservation; of threats to employ force, and of a sudden and revengeful outbreak on the part of the Indians, attended by horrible massacres of settlers and their families. The end will be as it always is—interference by the troops, and a few skirmishes or battles in which the soldiers will be the victors, followed by the submission of the Indians. The hostile savages belong chiefly to the Nez Percés tribe, but there were several bands of other tribes, including the Shoshone, who joined the Nez Percés in their war against the Government.

The Indians, lying chiefly in Idaho, but partly in Oregon and Washington. It was unnecessarily large, and when white settlers began to make their way up the Snake River Valley from Oregon and began taking possession of the fertile lands along the Snake and its tributaries, the Government determined to contract the reservation; and by treaty with the Indians established what is known as the Fort Lapwai Reservation nearly in the center of the old one. It lies along the Clearwater River, and is about 30 miles long by 20 wide. Most of the Nez Percés came voluntarily upon the reservation, but there were several bands which refused to abandon their roving life. The largest of these bands, commanded by Young Joseph, remained in the region between the Snake River and the Grand Ronde River, known as the Wallawalla Valley, and lying in the State of Oregon.

Joseph, and lying in the State of Oregon, claimed that valley as their own unceded territory, insisting that they did not take part in the council that formed the treaty. In 1873 the valley was set apart by Executive order for Indian occupation, but Joseph and his band showed no inclination to remain there, and wandered over the adjacent country. The land was fertile, sunny, and a few sections were regularly surveyed. In 1875 the order was revoked. This provoked Joseph, who insisted that the whites had no right there and the land belonged to him. Difficulties arose and were aggravated by the murder by white men of one of Joseph's band.

In February last Agent Monthie, in charge of the Nez Percés, induced Joseph to come in and have another talk. He promised to settle all his followers on good farms, and to supply them with seed and agricultural implements. Joseph replied: "I have been talking with the whites for many years about the land question, and it is strange they cannot understand me. The country they claim belonged to my father, and when he died it was given to me and my people. I will not leave it unless I am compelled to." The agent gave Joseph until April 1 to come on to the reservation peacefully.

Nothing more was done until the 3d of May, when Joseph with a part of his roving band came in again and held another conference with the agent and with Gen. Howard, who had command of the troops in that region, with headquarters at Lewiston. Mr. Monthie told the Indians that talks were at an end, and they must stay where they would go on the reservation or compel the Government to force them there with the troops. Gen. Howard concurred with what the agent said. The next day White Bird and other chiefs of smaller bands arrived. One chief named Poo-wha-hoo-o'd was quite violent in his appeals to the other chiefs to dissuade them from settling on the reservation. It was seen that nothing could be done unless he was silenced, so he was arrested and put in the guard-house. After that the negotiations progressed satisfactorily, and the Indians finally agreed to go to the reservation. On the 8th of

May Gen. Howard went with Joseph and other Indians up the Lapwai Valley and selected homes for Joseph's band. On the 9th Gen. Howard and Agent Monthie proceeded with White Bird to Kamah, where the Indians chose their lands on the following day. The party returned and appointed a council on the 10th for the purpose of making the final settlements. Joseph on this occasion said that he wanted to go to Kamah and settle on lands near White Bird. This was assented to. Passes were given him, good for 30 days, to gather up his stock and move his effects to the reservation. Gen. Howard keeping the troops in readiness to use force if the Indians appeared disposed to back out. The last information received from Agent Monthie was that he believed that Joseph would act in good faith, because he had already begun to swim their horses across the Snake River, as if starting for the reservation.

It would seem, with characteristic Indian treachery, Joseph determined to take the war path instead of settling down at Kamah, and he used his 30 days to gather up his stock and move his effects to the reservation. He was given passes, good for 30 days, to gather up his stock and move his effects to the reservation. Gen. Howard keeping the troops in readiness to use force if the Indians appeared disposed to back out. The last information received from Agent Monthie was that he believed that Joseph would act in good faith, because he had already begun to swim their horses across the Snake River, as if starting for the reservation.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

ALL AVAILABLE FORCES ON THE PACIFIC ORDERED TO GEN. HOWARD'S ASSISTANCE—AUTHORITY FOR ENROLLING 500 VOLUNTEERS—NO LATER NEWS FROM CAPT. PERRY'S COMPANY.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is today in receipt of the following telegram from the Nez Percés Agency, Idaho, June 16, via Walla Walla, June 19:

Non-Treaty Indians commenced hostilities on the 14th inst. Up to date, settlers at Kamah, Idaho, have been killed. The Indians are about 100 strong. They are reported to have gone to the Salmon River country, and are reported to be on the way to the Snake River. The Nez Percés are in pursuit about 12 miles behind. The reservation Indians are true to the Government. A large number of the Nez Percés are in the Snake River country. No news from the Indians north of here.

MONTAGUE (Indian Agent).

The following telegrams in regard to the Indian troubles in Idaho were received at the War Department this morning from Gen. McDowell, commanding the Military Division of the Pacific:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 19.

Gen. Sherman, Washington: The steamer California reached Fort Townsend this morning with all the troops from Alaska. I have ordered them to go to Lewiston on Friday morning. Gen. Sully will go to Lewiston by that boat.

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GEN. GRANT IN ENGLAND.

THE PIERREPONT RECEPTION.

QUESTIONS OF ENGLISH ETIQUETTE—FOREIGN EMBASSADORS REFUSING TO WAIVE THEIR RIGHT OF PRECEDENCE—PEOPLE WHO WERE AT THE RECEPTION—IMPRESSIONS.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, June 6.—Mr. Pierpont's efforts to secure a suitable recognition of Gen. Grant in English society have proved completely successful. Wherever the General goes, etiquette makes certain concessions in his favor. If the concessions are not made, he does not go. I hear that, so far as the English themselves are concerned, few difficulties have been raised. They are more anxious to remove difficulties than to create them. Lord Beaconsfield, the story goes, was desirous that Gen. Grant should be present at the Foreign Office dinner, on the celebration of the Queen's birthday last Saturday. An invitation was sent accordingly by Lord Derby, but it happened that the ex-President was already engaged for that evening by the Duke of Wellington, who had sent his invitation by telegraph. But between the sending of Lord Derby's note and the refusal of Gen. Grant a curious incident had occurred. The foreign ambassadors, who are always the Foreign Secretary's guests on such an occasion, had been communicated with. They had been asked, in consideration of Gen. Grant's peculiar position, to waive their claims to precedence at the dinner, and they had one and all refused; first of all, Musurus Pasha—with a view to proving that the fame of the Turk for politeness was as much a thing of the past as his other good qualities. They all stood upon their technical rights as the personal representatives of their respective sovereigns. From their point of view, Gen. Grant was nobody; and as nobody they were determined he should be treated, if he appeared in their company. It is hard to blame them. They acted after their kind, and up to their customs. They have at times to endure their own share of humiliations. A body of men coming mainly from civilized countries who are obliged to accept the seniority of a Turk may naturally be reluctant to waive their rights when etiquette, which has imposed such a hardship, offers them by way of compensation a chance of snubbing a republican ex-President.

Yet I remember a story which goes to prove that even a diplomatist may not always get his rights. This was told me long ago, by a lady who had among her guests at dinner a Foreign Minister and the late Marquis of Lansdowne. Uncertain which of the two was entitled to the honor of taking her to the left, she asked the Marquis, who replied, "Why I, of course," and offering his arm carried off the prize. But in fact he had no right to the distinction. He was only a Marquis, and the Foreign Minister was entitled to go out before any English nobleman beneath the rank of a Duke. I speak with diffidence on these high matters, and will cheerfully submit to correction by anybody who has made a study of them. You might not guess what different views are taken. Looking into a book of high authority on such matters, I read, not without awe, that the Clergy, the Bar, the Military, and other classes have among themselves a certain precedence and relative rank; but such precedence and rank are peculiar to each of these classes, and give them [alas!] no position on the general or social scale. Yet it was only this morning I received a letter touching a dinner offered to Gen. Grant. I shall ask, said the writer, only decent people—journalists; no peers!

That is all very well by way of pleasantry, but I am quite in earnest when I say that Mr. Pierpont's resolution was a wise and necessary resolution. You may think what you like of the intrinsic value of the artificial rules to which English and European society submits. They have, none the less, a real significance for social purposes, and Gen. Grant would have lost prestige had Mr. Pierpont abated a jot of the pretensions he urged in the General's behalf. There is a substance in forms. Even Americans perceive it, and are sensitive to it, when brought in contact with them. "I was here," writes an American friend, "when ex-President Van Buren came to England, and though I was not an admirer of his, I felt humiliated as an American by the slight to which he was exposed, slight arising out of the refusal to recognize in him any official position or any claim to social precedence." Mr. Pierpont has successfully struggled against the disposition—if disposition there were—to inflict any similar rebuff on the eminent American who is his guest.

The reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Pierpont on Tuesday evening in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Grant may fairly be called brilliant. The company was numerous and distinguished, and the decorations of the house were such as are seldom seen in London—more often, I fancy, in New-York than here. I noticed that Americans who are new to London found nothing remarkable in the profusion of flowers which excited the greatest admiration among the English themselves. There were flowers everywhere: in the entrance-hall and all up the staircase; flowers in the reception-room, flowers in the large drawing-rooms, in the boudoir, in the breakfast and dining-rooms—flowers wherever guests were allowed to penetrate, and everywhere fresh, cool, and beautiful. The company began to assemble about half past 10, Mr. Bright being one of the first to appear. The house which our Minister and his wife occupy is a large mansion in Cavendish-square, which they rent furnished from Sir John Waldron. It has been newly fitted up, and lacks nothing in size or splendor to make it a proper residence for the representative of a great country. It is well arranged. As you reach the top of the staircase, you turn sharply to the right into a small room, where your hostess stands to welcome you, and where you are presented, if you do not already know them, to Gen. and Mrs. Grant. Gen. Baden, again in service as aide-de-camp, and Mr. Pierpont, occupies the left of the line next the door by which you pass out after your salutations are over. Through this door you enter the main drawing-room, two in number, out of which you may find your way into two other rooms on the same floor, which presently prove useful in relieving the pressure of the constantly increasing crowd. Windows open on a balcony in increasing crowd. Windows open on a balcony in increasing crowd. Windows open on a balcony in increasing crowd.

Several salooners and large vessels were burned to the water's edge. Rafts laden with goods and household wares readily caught the flames and were consumed. The wind drove the flames to the south and east, and destroyed everything they reached to the water.

Five men and two infants are now known to have lost their lives, and many are missing. The loss is estimated at from ten to fifteen millions of dollars, and the insurance will probably not exceed six millions. Thousands of people wander the streets homeless, and in despair.

The destruction of provisions of all kinds seems to point to famine, and relief must come speedily or many must perish from want. Few saved even their clothes.

The fire is still raging, and no hope is entertained of extinguishing it until it has exhausted the supply of inflammable material. The wind has died away, but the fire still rages. The gas works are destroyed, and the remaining portions of the city are in darkness. An area of nearly 200 acres has been burned. The fire has not extended north of King-st., and probably will not at that district.

JUNE 21—145 A. M.—The weather is